

DEWEY WOULD HAVE A NAVY

Washington, Jan. 29.—Admiral Dewey, who was expected to appear before the house committee on naval affairs in behalf of four battleships yesterday, was unable to be present, and Admiral Vreeland appeared in his place.

The great admiral of the American navy has prepared a striking interview, which expresses his views upon this question—views which have not been expressed before. The interview will appear in the forthcoming issue of the Navy Magazine.

Through the courtesy of the Navy League of the United States I am enabled to give this interview exclusively to the International News Service.

Dewey's Statement.

Admiral Dewey says: A careful study of our naval establishment, as it exists today, leads unerringly to the conclusion that it grows from a need that the people feel instinctively, but know not how to meet. The masses of the people live inland, rarely see a battleship, have no opportunity for gaining knowledge of the navy. They believe in an adequate navy, but are not sufficiently informed to urge their representatives as to its upbuilding. The result has been that the growth of the navy has been haphazard; has been feverishly pushed at times when there was imminent national danger, and allowed to almost go by the board when there seemed no occasion for alarm to the untrained observer.

"The general board carefully studied the nation's commercial aspirations and the strength of the countries with whom commercial rivalry was likely to bring us in contact. It studied the well-established national policies like the Monroe doctrine and the restriction of Oriental immigration. It looked into possible complications over defending the Panama canal and maintaining its neutrality. It became thoroughly convinced that these policies could not be sustained without an adequate navy, that America must have such a navy or surrender the place that it should justly hold among the nations of the world.

"Added to this, the general board studied the naval policies of other strong nations, familiarized itself with their degree of preparedness, gained the facts of their probable strength at a date twenty years ahead. It found that some of these nations had outlined for themselves definite programs that were to lead to a given strength at a given time. If the United States expected to be able to occupy a position of influence besides those nations at that time, it must adopt a program that would give it a comparable fleet at the future date.

"So three years after its organization, the general board, in 1913, was ready with its recommendations of a building program to last through the years and result in a well balanced and effective fleet in the year 1910. It was convinced of the advisability of substituting this continuing, consistent building program for the haphazard methods of annual appropriation.

"Since 1903 the general board has each year given the same advice with relation to a building policy. Its recommendations have each year been unanimously concurred in by the experts who have made up the board.

The public has usually been acquainted with the number of ships that the general board has asked for, but the reasons for those requests have accumulated dust in the archives of the navy department and the public does not understand the patriotic reasons that lie back of the recommendations. This year the secretary of the navy has transmitted the advice of the general board to congress for the first time and it has been made public. "The general board is most anxious that the public should become familiar with the building policy that it proposes. It believes that the public, understanding, will instruct its representatives to provide an adequate fleet. If it does not, the responsibility will then rest with the people and not the naval experts.

"And this building program. What does it provide? "In the first place it was suggested that the nation adopt a definite cumulative building program. It was shown that if provision were made for two battleships a year, with a third ship the third year, the result in 1920 would be a fleet of forty-eight capital ships. The auxiliary ships to maintain a well balanced navy should, of course, be provided with each increase in capital ships. This would not appear to be an over-ambitious building program. The general board later came to recommend as many as four battleships a year. The impression went abroad that the general board stood for a continuous program of four ships a year. This was wrong. The board recommended this number of ships for given years, because the ships provided in previous years had been too few and the possibility of reaching the goal of forty-eight ships in 1920 depended on providing the greater number at the time asked.

"It is not generally realized that the United States is lamentably behind in its construction of battleships and that the navy has already been placed in a position of inferiority during the past two years.

"The general board now realizes that its policy of forty-eight battleships in 1920 will not be realized. It believes that a building program that will secure that result at the earliest possible date should, however, be definitely adopted. It recognizes that full understanding and complete support from the people and from congress cannot be obtained immediately, nor in a few weeks or months. "It believes, however, that it can eventually be obtained, however, and that the best and surest method of doing this is for the department, which has knowledge and understanding of the questions involved, to adopt and maintain consistency from year to year a fixed governmental policy, taking the congress and the people fully into its confidence and disseminating generally throughout the press through patriotic societies and organizations and through any other available agencies, its reasons and arguments in support of its policy."

MORE EVIDENCE IN DAVIS MURDER CASE

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 30.—A new sensation sent a thrill through Salt Lake today when detectives discovered, buried in mud near the fire engine house, a wrench belonging to Captain Wilson E. Davis, who is accused of slaying his partner, William Wheeler, and suspected of the killing of David A. Yarlott, one of his comrades in the civil war.

The wrench, which was seen among Davis' collection of tools two days before the Wheeler murder on New Year's day, is believed by the district attorney's office to have been used to render useless the fire equipment as a precautionary step in the plan to destroy the Wheeler home.

Two witnesses were found who

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saw Davis emerge from the fire engine house on Fourth street, near Oregon street at Salt Lake on Jan. 4, and another witness was found who saw Davis going toward the Yarlott home, three days after the Wheeler home had been burned.

CONFERENCE RESULTS IN FULL AGREEMENT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—A second conference of western congressmen and Secretary Lane was held to decide on amendments to the national reclamation act in order to afford relief to settlers and water users. An agreement was reached which provides that payments under the act shall extend over a period of twenty years instead of ten, and that no payments shall be required during the first five years of settlement, other than 5 per cent of building cost to be paid at time of filing. A further conference will be held Monday to decide upon details of the bill relating to settlers already upon government projects.

JOHN A. EARLS NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE

Salt Lake, Jan. 30.—John A. Earls, a well-known stockbroker of Salt Lake, brother of W. F. Earls of the National Bank of the Republic, who is undergoing special medical treatment in the east for a disease of the liver, is not expected to live, according to word received here yesterday. Mr. Earls left Salt Lake three weeks ago for Rochester, Minn., where he has been given the best medical attention. It is said that the physicians held little hope for Mr. Earls' recovery and last Wednesday he was taken to Kansas City, where he hoped to transact some important business matters. Mr. Earls has a wife and one child, who are with him.

HOG CHOLERA IS NOW PREVENTED

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The department of agriculture, during the past year, has been conducting campaigns in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska to control the contagious disease of hogs known as "hog cholera" by means of anti-hog cholera serum and farm quarantines.

In one county (Pettis county, Missouri) where there was a loss of 18 per cent in 1911, and 25.6 per cent in 1912, of all hogs raised, there was only a loss of 14.7 per cent up to November, 1913. This decrease was due to the use of the serum, which, although not used there by the department's agents until August, 1913, materially reduced the loss. About 60,000 hogs were raised during the past year and of the 10,000 that died of the hog cholera, only about 1000 were lost after the active use of serum and quarantine measures were inaugurated.

In every county where these measures were employed, even though begun after the disease had continued its ravages for some time, there was less loss from hog cholera than in either of the two preceding years.

In addition to its great function as a preventive, it has been found that the anti-hog cholera serum would cure a large proportion of hogs in the early stages of the disease and render them immune after recovery. However, if hogs are not treated by this serum, from 75 to 100 per cent of all affected herds, die. This serum, so far as is known, is the only thing that will prevent the disease.

Of hogs actually sick when treated, the department's inspectors lost but 25 per cent during the past summer. Of well hogs in diseased herds, 2.8 per cent died after being treated, and of hogs in exposed herds less than 1 per cent died after being inoculated with the serum. In an infected herd there is always a certain proportion of hogs that are well.

The inspector examines the hogs when he arrives, takes the temperature of all hogs in the herd and separates the sick from the well. The temperature is an indication of the sickness. The temperature of a sick hog, unless the hog is near death, will run above 104 degrees and sometimes as high as 107 degrees or 108 degrees Fahrenheit.

Hog cholera is caused by a germ that exists in the blood. It is an organism apparently so small that the most powerful microscopes do not show it. However, it is easy to demonstrate its presence by inoculating a small part of the blood from a sick hog into a well one, which produces the hog cholera.

Hog cholera is a disease which seems to be stopped to a degree by the frosts of winter, although frost cannot be said to stop a case after it has taken hold of its victim. However, it seems to prevent the rapid spread of the disease. The result is that in spring time the affliction is as a rule at the lowest ebb but increases rapidly from that time until fall. Hog cholera does not seem to af-

fect any particular breed of hogs more than another, and, while generally the careless farmer is more apt to have the disease among his hogs than the careful one, the disease sometimes occurs where the conditions are sanitary. The fact that hog cholera is carried not only by the hogs themselves, but by birds, dogs, streams and even on the feet of men going from one farm to another shows how necessary it is that the campaign be thorough and that farmers exert their best efforts to assist in the work.

RECOGNIZING THE FARMER

Logan, Jan. 29.—Declaring that the United States government had been one of the most backward in the world in recognizing the needs of the farmers, and that a change was at hand, as indicated by the work of the department of agriculture and the various state agricultural colleges and universities, Attorney Frank B. Stephens of Salt Lake delivered an interesting address on "The Future of the Farmer in Utah" at the Farmers' Roundup here this afternoon.

The address of Attorney Stephens and the paper on "A Program of Reform in Irrigation for Utah," written by Dr. Samuel Fortier, chief of irrigation in the United States reclamation service, were the principal features of the day's program. Dr. Fortier was unable to reach Logan in time to deliver his paper personally, and it was read by W. W. McLaughlin, an irrigation engineer of the United States department of agriculture.

The annual convention of the Utah State Poultry association was opened here yesterday afternoon in the Mechanic Arts building of the college. The principal addresses were made by W. L. Bramwell of Ogden, president of the association, and N. L. Nix of Homer City, Pa., president of the Prairie State Incubator company and an authority on artificial incubation.

In beginning his address on "The Future of the Farmer in Utah," Attorney Stephens sketched briefly the history of agriculture and rural conditions in the past, going back to the earliest pages of Egyptian history. He pointed out that the greatest periods in history were the days when the agricultural interests were most prosperous, that in all nations prosperity and happiness had rested upon agriculture. He recalled the agricultural history of the United States from the Bible and how great prophets, teachers and revelators of past ages had been men who tilled the soil. Coming to the future of the farmer in Utah, Mr. Stephens spoke, in part, as follows:

Now, the future of agriculture in Utah or in any other state of the union, the future of the farmer and the stockraiser, will be assured just as far as the man who produces from the soil of agriculture and rural conditions in the past, going back to the earliest pages of Egyptian history. He pointed out that the greatest periods in history were the days when the agricultural interests were most prosperous, that in all nations prosperity and happiness had rested upon agriculture. He recalled the agricultural history of the United States from the Bible and how great prophets, teachers and revelators of past ages had been men who tilled the soil. Coming to the future of the farmer in Utah, Mr. Stephens spoke, in part, as follows:

"The wealth of the world comes from the lap of Mother Earth. We who live in Salt Lake City often say that 80 per cent of the taxes of the state are paid by Salt Lake county and principally by Salt Lake City. But where does Salt Lake City get its wealth? Mainly by handling in some form or other what the mine, the flock or the farm produces. The luxurious private car, the magnificent city residence, the fine clothes and jewelry, the boundless and sometimes the unspeakable luxuries of the rich, are only possible by reason of the profits their possessors make by handling or manipulating products of the land. I look forward to a time when the farmer will hold up his head and assume his rightful dominion, not as an aristocrat, esteeming others meaner than himself, but as a high-minded, self-respecting, independent citizen, who realizes that his occupation, above all others, is entitled to respect."

"How is this to be brought about? In the first place we must get rid of the feudal system. The subservient, pitiable condition of the tiller of the soil of the middle ages was due to the fact that those who had no right to it, possessed themselves of the wealth he produced, and for fifty years this country had, and still has, to a very great extent, a feudal system, to which, for power, arrogance, injustice and extortion, the feudal system of the middle ages cannot be compared. The transportation company, the commission merchant, the wholesaler, the retailer and the money lender have all levied heavy trib-

ute upon the tiller of the soil. The dime in the pocket of the farmer are dollars when they reach the consumer.

"You may hold roundups, improve methods, raise better stock and more bushels to the acre, but unless you demand and secure a square deal after your products leave the farm most of the increase will go to those who handle it. Many of the exactions and injustices are beginning to be eliminated. But modern society seems to be so constituted that the man who appropriates to himself the greatest amount of wealth, if he keeps within the law, is looked up to as a master of finance, a molder of destiny, a ruler of his fellows, one to be emulated and admired; and the future of agriculture and the future of the farmer and the stock raiser and producer generally will never be what it should be until he learns to retain for himself his proper proportion of the value of his product.

"How is this to be done? It must be done by education, intelligence and co-operation applied to the farmers' problem. There never has been a time in the history of the United States when the farmer could not have ruled the nation and been supreme in its government had he so chosen. But what has actually been the case? The cities have ruled the nation and the farmer has followed the blind lead of the politician."

FITZSIMMONS COMES BACK IN OLD FORM

Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 29.—Robert J. Fitzsimmons, holder of the two world's championship belts, returned to the ring tonight and in his six round bout with "Knockout" Dan Sweeney of Cleveland, and the hero of many a championship bout showed that he was still a fighter in spite of his fifty-one years.

Bob knocked down his heavier opponent four times in six rounds. Fitzsimmons entered the ring at 167, while Sweeney's weight was 182 pounds. The Cleveland fighter had a little the advantage of the first round. The remaining five rounds were all in favor of Fitz. He showed his old-time form and had plenty of stamina.

Two thousand fight fans witnessed the bout.

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Read the Classified Ads.

YOKEL - HARBERTSON MATCH IS ON FEBRUARY 11

Mike Yokel, world's champion middleweight wrestler, and Jack Harbertson of Ogden yesterday signed articles for a finish match in Ogden on February 11. The men are to make 158 ringside. They posted a forfeit of \$200 each. Neither man can call off the bout unless he forfeits \$100, and there is to be no postponement once the match starts. Tom Painter of Evanston, Wyo., is first choice for referee. In the event that Painter cannot serve, Ben Harker of Salt Lake will be asked to officiate. Yokel is working steadily for his match with George Bothner next Tuesday. The New Yorker will arrive in Salt Lake Sunday.

RUDY UNHOLZ IS NO MATCH FOR WOLGAST

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Jan. 30.—Ad Wolgast had the easiest sort of time tonight in disposing of Rudy Unholz, the Boer. So severely did he punish Unholz that the latter's seconds threw a towel into the ring in the second round.

In the opening round Wolgast floored the Boer four times, once for the count of nine. Wolgast opened the second round savagely and quickly sent Unholz to the floor again. When he arose after taking the eighth count he was wobbling and his seconds decided to end the affair.

CALIFORNIA TO PRODUCE SILK

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—Announcement was made at the annual meeting yesterday of the Ladies Silk Culture society of California, that the coming season 5,000,000 silk worms will be raised at the society's station on the Rutherford farm in Napa county. It is the purpose of the society to send to Italy or France for a modern machine for extracting the raw silk from the cocoons. "Thirty years of patient experiments," say the women, "have proved that California can be made a silk-producing state and that the industry can be made commercially practicable. Thirty-eight counties in the state, it is estimated can successfully grow mulberry trees and raise silkworms."

BLAZING METEOR TERRIFIES PEOPLE

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 30.—At 7:30 last night, a blazing meteor of large size sped through the sky earthward, striking in the mountains about 15 miles east of the city. The meteor exploded with terrific detonation and shook the city with such force as to cause great excitement. Many persons believing a terrific explosion had occurred somewhere in the city. Houses were shaken while windows and dishes rattled. Telephone messages from the vicinity where the meteor struck the earth reported that the force of the explosion was so intense as to strike terror to residents of the neighborhood.

BOMB EXPLOSION WRECKS BUILDING

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—For the second time in thirty-five days, a bomb



TRAINED SEALS
At Orpheum Tonight. Children's Matinee Saturday. Admission 10c, and 20c.

was exploded today in the doorway of Nicholas Accetturo's grocery store in the Italian quarter. The front of the building was wrecked, members of two families were thrown out of their beds, and windows within a radius of two blocks were broken by the force of the explosion.

FIRE DESTROYS DEPARTMENT.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—There was no loss of life in the \$300,000 fire which destroyed the New Bedford apartment here last night, so far as search of the ruins disclosed today. The first started from a boiler explosion and the 300 tenants were driven into the street.

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2nd. Or a prescription filled, take it to the Druggist, that's his business.

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